



Reducing emissions from deforestation: Policy processes and implications for Indonesia



Daniel Murdiyarso

Outline

- Background
 - Long history of forest governance
 - Deforestation and GHG emissions
- REDD+: a steep learning curve
- Policy processes and implications
 - Regulatory framework
 - Institutional arrangement
 - Governance system
- Key messages

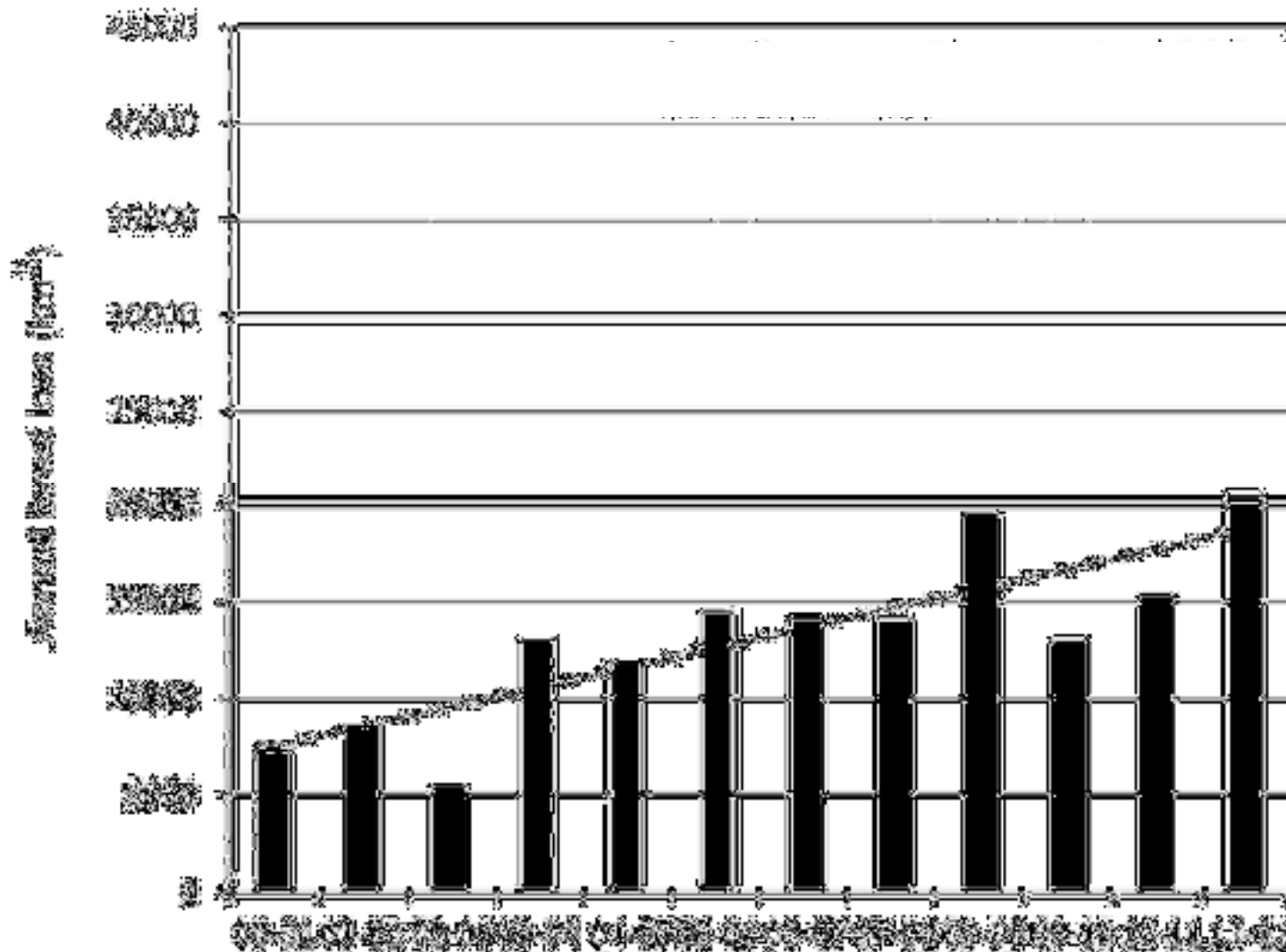




Long history of forest governance

- Centralized, legally guided by national Law over resources, permitting and licensing procedures
- Goods oriented rather than services – climate change was never in the agenda
- Decentralized authorities with limited capacities
- Creates a new nexus: forest – agriculture

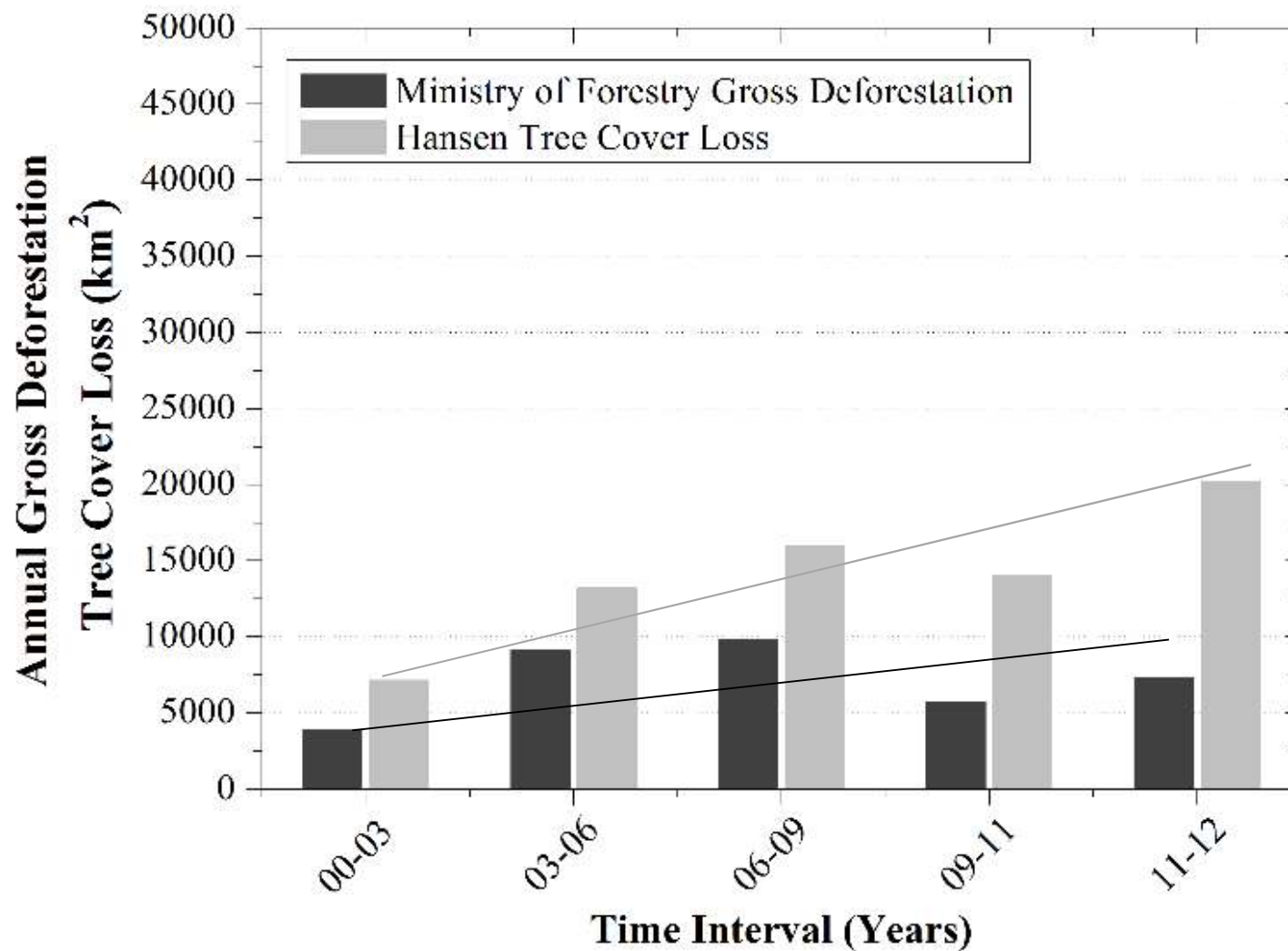
Indonesian forest loss – 1,021 km² p.a



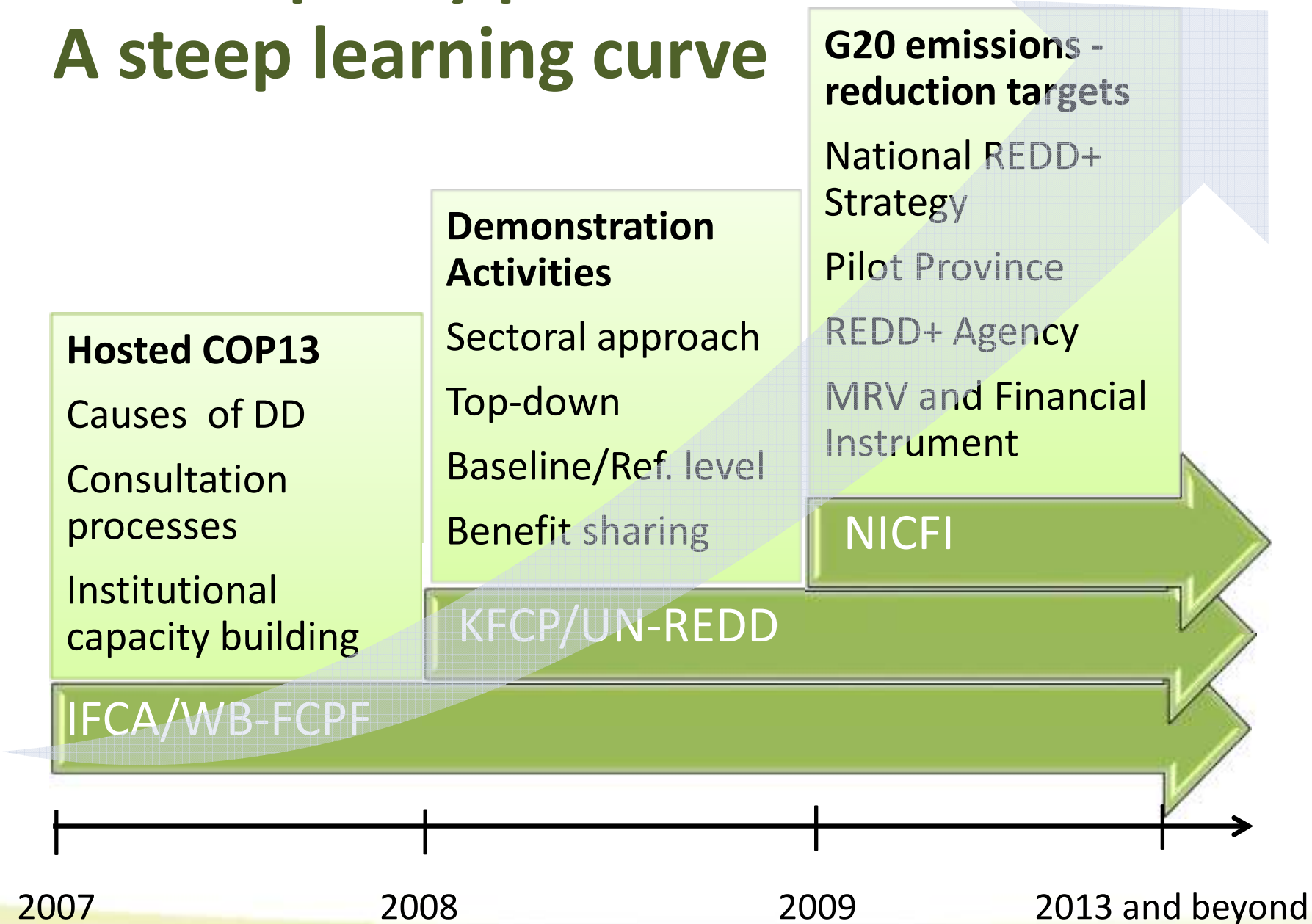
Hansen et al. *Science* 2013



Deforestation vs tree cover loss

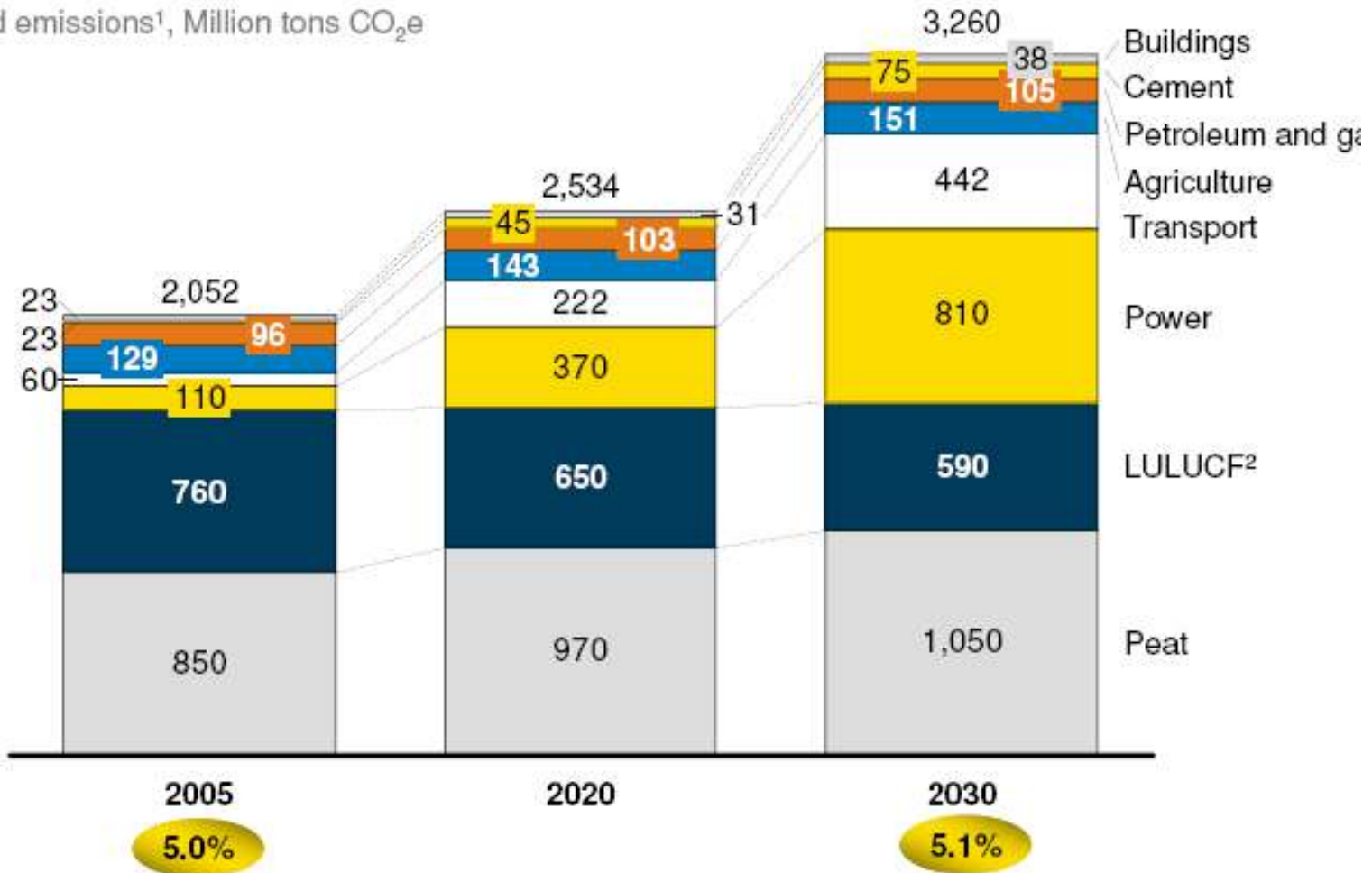


REDD+ policy process: A steep learning curve



Emission growth in Indonesia

Projected emissions¹, Million tons CO₂e



¹ Includes only direct emissions from each sector

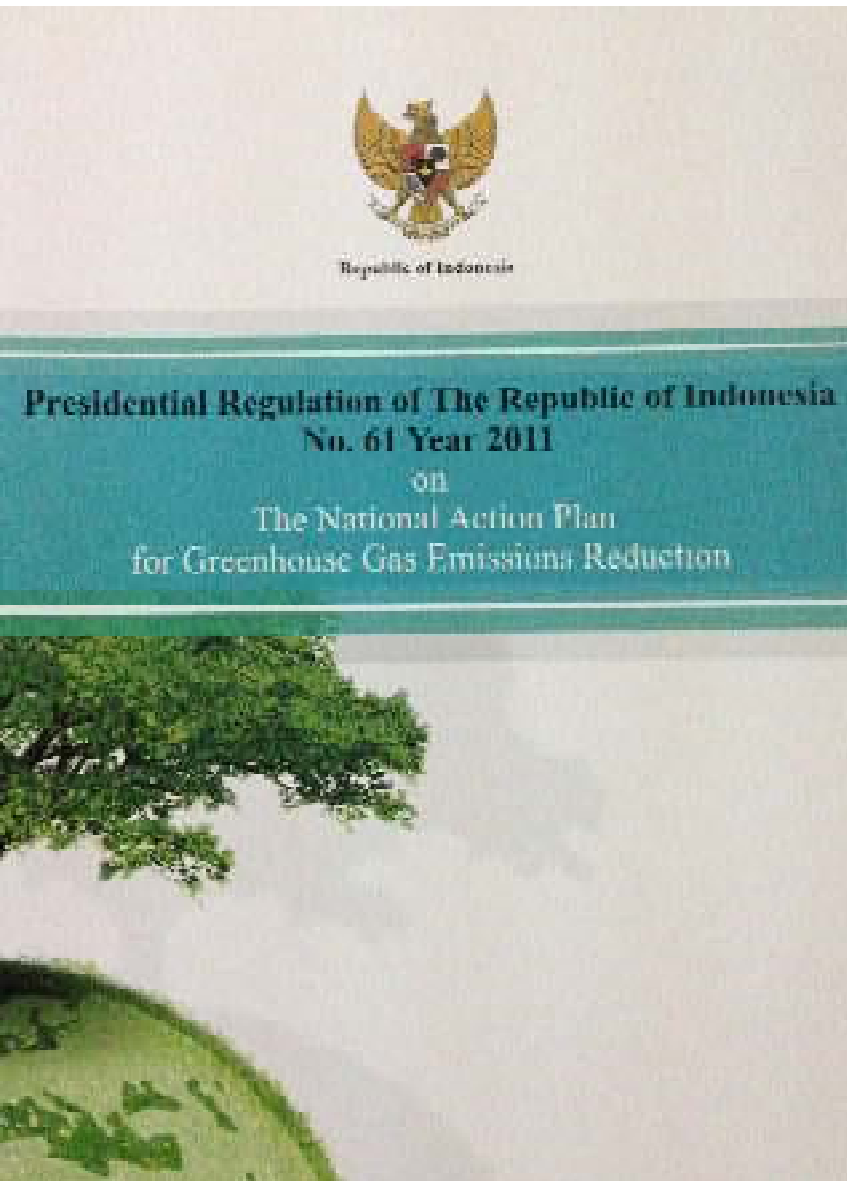
² Emissions from LULUCF are based on a net emission approach i.e., including absorption

SOURCE: Indonesia GHG abatement Cost Curve

Share of global emissions



National Action Plan



Presidential Regulation

- Sectoral approach
- National emissions 1356 Mt CO₂-eq
- LULUCF – 670 M t CO₂-eq
- Mostly in Sumatra and Kalimantan

(2nd Nat. Comm. 2009)

Kalimantan Forest Carbon Partnership (KFCP) – why failed?



- Ambitious goals
- Confusions over the authority
- Local (*Dayaks*) community were not well-informed/consulted
- FPIC processes were not implemented (UNDRIP)
- Tenure issues were downplayed

Indonesia-Norway REDD+ partnership

Letter of Intent
between the Government of the the Republic of Indonesia
and the Government of Kingdom of Norway
on
"Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest
degradation"

I. PREAMBLE

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway (Norway), (hereinafter referred to as the "Participants"); recognizing that poverty reduction and economic development are overall goals for human welfare; bearing in mind that climate change is among the greatest challenges facing the world today; recalling that Indonesia and Norway are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Convention on Biological Diversity; considering that the Preamble to the UNFCCC acknowledges that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation between all countries; recognizing the relevance of Indonesia's Mid-Term Development Strategy (RDPA); noting that the main goal of Indonesia's and Norway's climate policy is to limit the average rise in global temperature below 2°C compared to the pre-industrial mean temperature, and to establish national policies that ensure that they contribute beyond their fair share to achieve this goal; hereby establish a climate change partnership, focusing on REDD+ (hereinafter known as 'the Partnership');

II. PURPOSE AND FOCUS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The purpose of the Partnership is to contribute to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and peatland conversion through:

- Conducting a policy dialogue on international climate change policy, in particular international policy on REDD+;
- Collaboration in supporting the development and implementation of Indonesia's REDD+ strategy.

III. GENERAL APPROACH AND PRINCIPLES

In their cooperation, both Participants intend to:

- Ensure that this Partnership be based on, and that nothing in this Partnership is or shall be in conflict with, the UNFCCC and the Global REDD+ Partnership.
- Give all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society, subject to national legislation, and, where applicable, international instruments, the opportunity of full and effective participation in REDD+ planning and implementation.
- Seek a proportional and progressive scaling up of financing, actions and results over time, based on the principle of contributions-for-delivery.
- Be fully transparent regarding financing, actions and results.

¹ REDD+ as defined in the Bali Action Plan (A/CP.13).

- Forest moratorium
- Pilot province
- National REDD+ strategy
 - Mandated REDD+ agency
 - MRV agency
 - Financial instrument
- Performance-based payment



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DEPARTEMEN KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

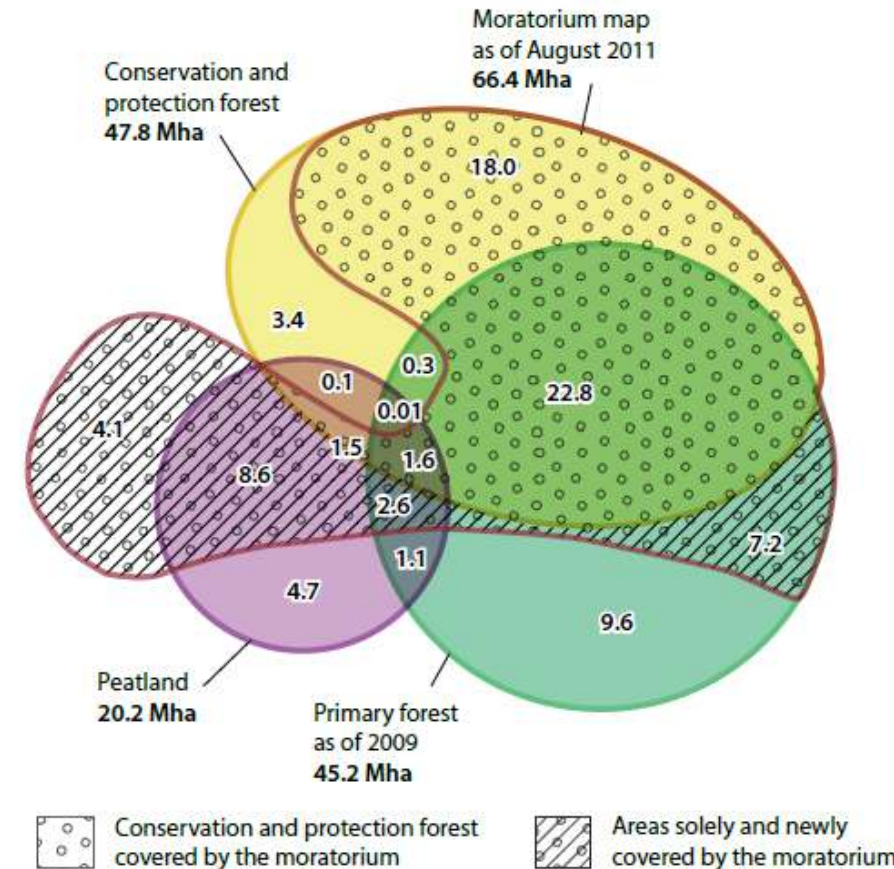
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

DEPARTEMEN KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

DEPARTEMEN KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

Forest Moratorium



Type	Area (Ha)		
	PIPIB I	Rev. PIPIB II	Change
Conservation Area	21.528.532	21.637.907	+109.375
Protected Forest	29.700.268	29.581.356	-118.912
Peat Land	10.680.261	5.922.993	-4.757.268
Primary Forest	7.235.012	8.391.073	+1.156.061
Overall Moratorium Area	69.144.073	65.533.328	-3.610.744

REDD+ strategy: a landscape approach





PERATURAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 62 TAHUN 2013

TENTANG

BADAN PENGELOLA PENURUNAN EMISI GAS RUMAH KACA DARI
DEFORESTASI, DEGRADASI HUTAN DAN LAHAN GAMBUT

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA.

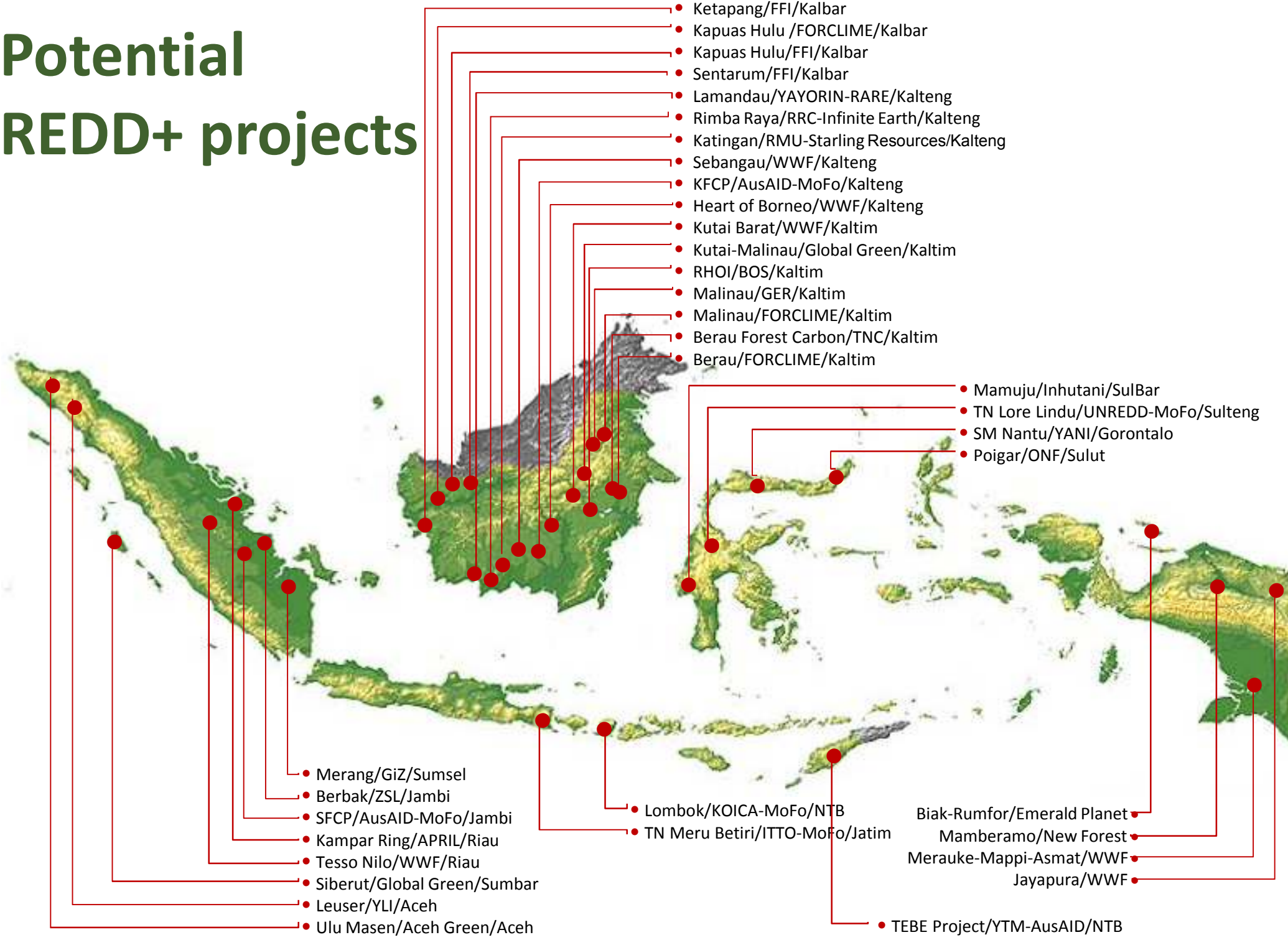
REDD+ Agency

Presidential Regulation

- Ministerial level
- Coordinating tasks
- Beyond forestry
- Leapfrog?
- Surviving from the new parliament and govt.



Potential REDD+ projects



- Ketapang/FFI/Kalbar
- Kapuas Hulu /FORCLIME/Kalbar
- Kapuas Hulu/FFI/Kalbar
- Sentarum/FFI/Kalbar
- Lamandau/YAYORIN-RARE/Kalteng
- Rimba Raya/RRC-Infinite Earth/Kalteng
- Katingan/RMU-Starling Resources/Kalteng
- Sebangau/WWF/Kalteng
- KFCP/AusAID-MoFo/Kalteng
- Heart of Borneo/WWF/Kalteng
- Kutai Barat/WWF/Kaltim
- Kutai-Malinau/Global Green/Kaltim
- RHOI/BOS/Kaltim
- Malinau/GER/Kaltim
- Malinau/FORCLIME/Kaltim
- Berau Forest Carbon/TNC/Kaltim
- Berau/FORCLIME/Kaltim

- Mamuju/Inhutani/SulBar
- TN Lore Lindu/UNREDD-MoFo/Sulteng
- SM Nantu/YANI/Gorontalo
- Poigar/ONF/Sulut

- Merang/GiZ/Sumsel
- Berbak/ZSL/Jambi
- SFCP/AusAID-MoFo/Jambi
- Kampar Ring/APRIL/Riau
- Tesso Nilo/WWF/Riau
- Siberut/Global Green/Sumbar
- Leuser/YLI/Aceh
- Ulu Masen/Aceh Green/Aceh

- Lombok/KOICA-MoFo/NTB
- TN Meru Betiri/ITTO-MoFo/Jatim

- Biak-Rumfor/Emerald Planet
- Mamberamo/New Forest
- Merauke-Mappi-Asmat/WWF
- Jayapura/WWF

- TEBE Project/YTM-AusAID/NTB

Déjà vu

A hazy climate: Will anyone do the right thing?

Daniel Murdiyarso and Luca Tacconi, Bogor | Opinion | Sat, June 22 2013, 11:21 AM

We write with a strong sense of déjà vu. Over 10 years ago, one of us published a letter in The Jakarta Post titled Fires: stop blaming others, just start acting! The cause of the haze that is affecting Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore has not changed since then; it is clear: Plantation companies deliberately light fires in degraded peatland areas on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia.



Acceleration of economic development

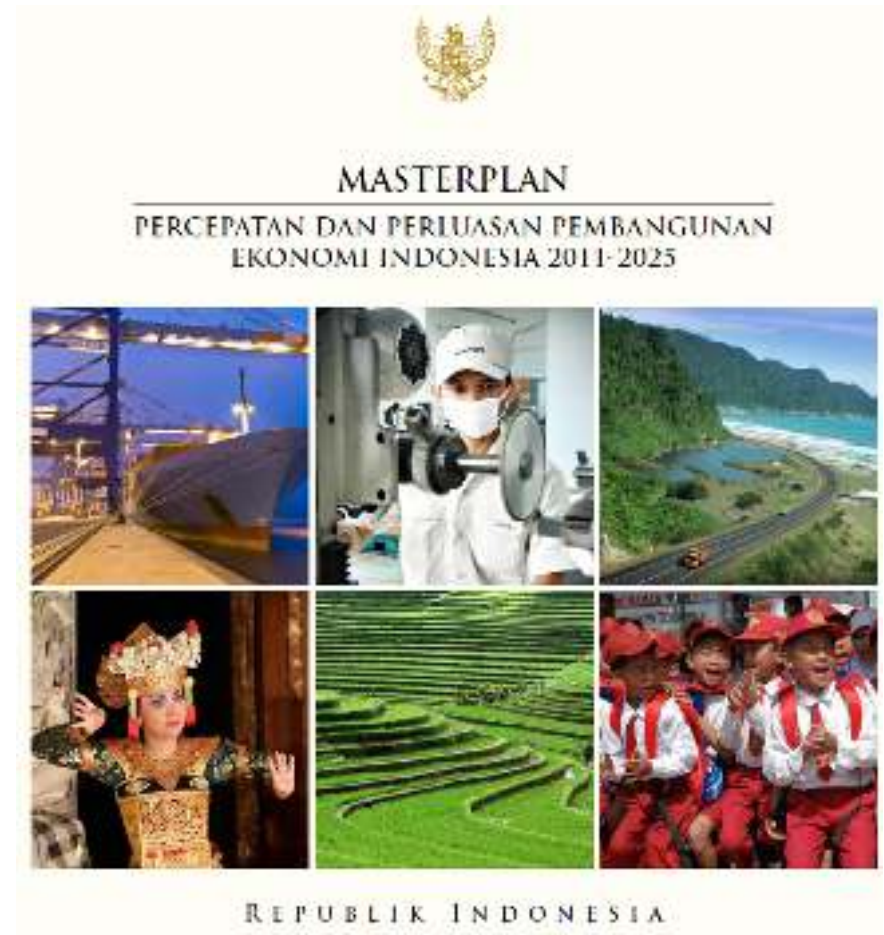


PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

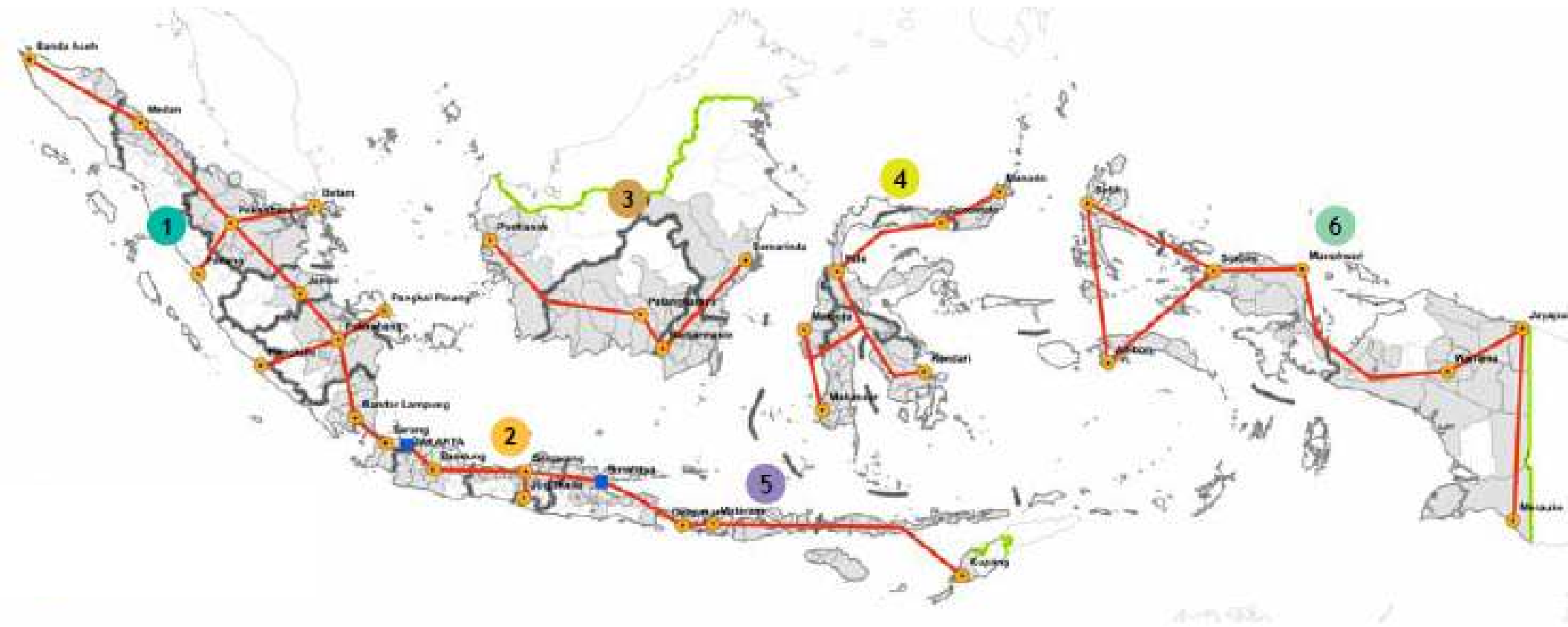
PERATURAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 32 TAHUN 2011
TENTANG
MASTERPLAN PERCEPATAN DAN PERLUASAN
PEMBANGUNAN EKONOMI INDONESIA 2011-2025

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,



Corridor means connectivity (i.e. infrastructure)





Key messages

- A landscape approach is worth exploring to address agriculture – REDD+ nexus
- A number of Presidential Regulations have the potential of transforming forest governance
- REDD+ policy process has built a strong momentum, implementation phase will proof its effectiveness



Thank you

d.murdiyarso@cgiar.org
www.cifor.org



THINKING beyond the canopy

